Morning Oregonian.

VOL. V. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14 1865. NO. 210.

The Daily Oregonian.

ET. L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, at 37½ cents per week. Single copies in Portland at 3¢; subscribers living out of the city at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. By Mail, Express to any part of the State at the rate of $12 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, at $3 per annum; $2 if paid within the year; $1 for three months. To clubs of ten or more, $2 each.

Office—Corner Front and Washington streets, over the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—J. P. FISHER, 120 Washington Street, San Francisco.

RICHARDS & M'CRAKEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN GROCERIES, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Fruit, SALT, LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER, Nos. 1 and 2 Oregon Block, on the corner of Front and Oak streets, Portland, Oregon. Agents for the sale of Oregon Produce in the Atlantic States. Refer by permission to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Portland; Messrs. Allen & Lewis, Portland; Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., New York, San Francisco and Portland; Messrs. Ladd & Bush, Salem; Messrs. Flint, Bell & Co., New York. Orders for groceries, provisions and forwarding goods in the Atlantic States promptly attended to. Consignments solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. Refer to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco. Jan 1—1865 dtf

FRIEDMAN & CO., Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Tin-Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Wire, Zinc, Tin and JAPANNED WARE. Agents for the sale of TILTON & MORFARLAND'S CELEBRATED FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, No. 77 First and Stark Streets, PORTLAND OREGON. ly

J. B. COLLECTIONS.

J. M. SHEPHERD, (late of Tracy & Co.'s Express) LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN PLACER (Boise Mines), will attend promptly to all collections left with Tracy & Kingsley, John McCraken, A. D. Heath. m2d&w3m

WM. DOUTHITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY. Special attention paid to Collecting Debts. Reference is made to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, John Anderson, H. Ward & Co., Portland; Messrs. Wasson & Co., A. S. Rosenbaum & Co., San Francisco. dtf

BOUT & LARRABEE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, WOOD'S BUILDING, Corner Front and Washington Streets, Opposite Arrigoni's Hotel, PORTLAND OREGON. dtf

State Insane Asylum and COUNTY HOSPITAL. DR. HAWTHORNE & LORYEA, PHYSICIANS & PROPRIETORS. Dr. Chapman and Watkins, Corner of Front and Washington Streets, PORTLAND. dtf

E. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Front street, East side, corner of Alder, Portland, Oregon. Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington, the United States District Court for Oregon, and the Circuit Court at San Francisco and East of the Cascade Mountains. Refer by permission to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Bankers, Portland. COLLECTIONS which may be entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. LOANS secured on unincumbered real estate. Persons purchasing Real Estate will find advantage by calling on me before closing. Abstract of Title to Real Estate, Mortgages and Deeds prepared. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Jan 1—1865 dtf

FRIEDMAN & CO., Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Tin-Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Wire, Zinc, Tin and JAPANNED WARE. Agents for the sale of TILTON & MORFARLAND'S CELEBRATED FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, No. 77 First and Stark Streets, PORTLAND OREGON. ly

J. B. COLLECTIONS.

J. M. SHEPHERD, (late of Tracy & Co.'s Express) LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN PLACER (Boise Mines), will attend promptly to all collections left with Tracy & Kingsley, John McCraken, A. D. Heath. m2d&w3m

WM. DOUTHITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY. Special attention paid to Collecting Debts. Reference is made to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, John Anderson, H. Ward & Co., A. S. Rosenbaum & Co., San Francisco. dtf

BOUT & LARRABEE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, WOOD'S BUILDING, Corner Front and Washington Streets, Opposite Arrigoni's Hotel, PORTLAND OREGON. dtf

State Insane Asylum and COUNTY HOSPITAL. DR. HAWTHORNE & LORYEA, PHYSICIANS & PROPRIETORS. Dr. Chapman and Watkins, Corner of Front and Washington Streets, PORTLAND. dtf

E. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Front street, East side, corner of Alder, Portland, Oregon. Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington, the United States District Court for Oregon, and the Circuit Court at San Francisco and East of the Cascade Mountains. Refer by permission to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Bankers, Portland. COLLECTIONS which may be entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. LOANS secured on unincumbered real estate. Persons purchasing Real Estate will find advantage by calling on me before closing. Abstract of Title to Real Estate, Mortgages and Deeds prepared. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Jan 1—1865 dtf

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO CAPITAL, $750,000, GOLD COIN.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO COMPLY with the law of the State of Oregon, I have established an Agency in Portland, and am now prepared to take risks on favorable terms. Office at the Store of Ladd & Tilton, Portland. DIRECTORS. Isaac W. Lane, Wm. C. Ralston, J. J. Knox, A. L. Tubbs, J. M. Taylor, H. Casebeer, H. Sagehorn, H. Castle, Jr., A. B. Hunt, L. B. Beckley, Wm. Sherman, I. Seligman, M. J. Jose, A. J. Ford, J. Whittell, Jr., Edward Martin, Charles Mayo, Jas. McMahon, Jas. De Fremery, G. W. Beers, Wm. Sharon, A. Delmas, H. Hemmenway, Wm. Norris, Jno. Hayes, Jno. Rollins, A. G. Stiles, H. Schlessinger, Geo. Howe, P. D. Wyatt, E. W. Burdett. PORTLAND OREGON. Capt. J. P. AINSWORTH, W. S. TAGE (Ladd & Tilton). LADD & TILTON, General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory. Dec 21 1864 1yr

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 90 BROADWAY NEW YORK. GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, No. 310 Montgomery St., San Francisco. BERNARD GATTEL, General Agent. Capital - - $510,000

BOARD OF REFERENCE AND CONSULTATION: WM. RALSTON, Bank of California; J. A. DONAHUE, Donahue & Co.; A. REDMAN, U. S. Sign Agent; REYNARD TOBIN, Tobin & Peters; C. P. MORRIS, Cornell, Wood & Co.; EDWARD MARTIN, Consul Austria; J. W. BRITTAIN, Ins. Agent. REFERS TO S. F. BANKS: W. M. TALDE (Talde & Co.); C. H. LEWIS (Lewis & Co.); A. B. LEVETT (Levett, Wood & Co.); LEOPOLD WOLFF (Wolff & Co.); BERNARD GATTEL. Agent.

Parties residing in Oregon and Washington Territories who wish to insure in a solid and reliable Company, will find it to their interest to call on the General Agent, San Francisco, or on the Local Agents in Portland, Oregon, and Walla Walla, where information will be furnished by DR. CHAS. BLACH, Portland Oregon. Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory. Dec 21 1864 1yr

EDWIN POWELL. GEORGE W. COE. POWELL & COE, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS, UMATILLA CITY, O.C.T.

PARTICULAR PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO forwarding and forwarding goods to all parts of the mines in Oregon and Washington and Idaho. Goods consigned, freights paid and storage obtained and all business connected with the forwarding and commission line promptly attended to. Consignments solicited. Refer to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon. WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO: At San Francisco—Howard Conway & Co., Richards & McCraken. At Portland—Richards & McCraken, Llamith Bros. At Victoria, V. I.—Hibbleton & Rees, Gamble, Dowell & Co. Mark Goods care of P. & C., Umatilla. aug 6tf

FLANDERS & FELTON, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WALLULA, W. T.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RECEIVING and forwarding Goods to all parts of the Mines in Washington and Idaho Territories, also to the Kootenai Mines. Freights paid and Goods Stored on reasonable terms. All business intrusted to us promptly attended to. Mark Goods care of P. & F. Wallula.

FLANDERS & FELTON Have on hand and keep for sale a Large Assortment of Groceries and Liquors. REFERENCES: Messrs. Nudd, Stanley & Co., San Francisco; " Barber & Co., Portland; " Knapp, Burrell & Co., Portland. feb21 dtf

IDAHO! B. M. DURELL, W. H. HOLMES. B. M. DURELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, BOISE CITY, I. T., SILVER CITY, OWYHEE MINES. References: Allen & Lewis, Portland, O. | Warren Leland, N. Y. City; Moses, Ellis & Co., San Francisco. | H. Hadley & Haley, Great Salt Lake City. ap3dly

BLACKFOOT EXPRESS! DWIGHT & BACON, Proprietors.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT we have established arrangements for the transmission of EXPRESS BUSINESS and Freight from the Blackfoot Mines and Boise, connecting at Hawking Regular Trips from Walla Walla and Lewiston to Virginia City, Helena, Ophir and Blackfoot City. All business intrusted to us will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. Particular attention paid to Collections. Will leave Walla Walla October 1st, Lewiston October 8th, 1865. sep1 12m

Jewelry! Jewelry! DIRECT FROM NEW YORK! C. B. STEWART. C. B. COURLEY. STEWART & COURLEY, Are now offering to the Public at RETAIL and CHEAPER than ever before, an assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, IVORY AND RUBBER SETTS, (New Style Jewelry.) A Large and Well selected Stock of Silver Plated Ware; All Everything usually kept in our line of business. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. Particular attention paid to the REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES and all kinds of JOB WORK done in such a manner as to give satisfaction. We are ready to execute any kind of work pertaining to the trade in a workmanlike manner. Call and see for yourselves. STEWART & COURLEY, jan2dly 103 First street, Portland, Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO BAKERY! JOHN COLLINS, 20 Front St., Portland. (Opposite the O. S. S. Co.'s Wharf.) WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF CRACKERS, Soda, Butter and Sugar Crackers, AND PILOT BREAD. We have offered the Public our Bread and Crackers for the last year, and have received numerous testimonials of its superiority. We have also received the Premium at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1864, for the best Crackers and Pilot Bread. Orders from the country promptly attended to. JOHN COLLINS. aug1dtf

JOHN H. PERRY. J. HOWARD PERRY. JOHN H PERRY & CO., ASPHALTUM AND FELT ROOFERS. ASPHALTUM SIDEWALKS, ROOF AND CELLAR FLOORS, IN THE MOST IMPROVED MANNER AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES. For further information apply to them anywhere on Front Street. aug1 1tf

Isthmus Butter! A VERY CHOICE LOT of J. C. and Hannon & Bull Butter. Those celebrated brands are the best that comes to this market. For sale at RICHARDS & M'CRAKEN. sp23tf RICHARDS & M'CRAKEN.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital - $1,250,000. Paid up in Full, IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH. WITH POWER TO INCREASE. HEAD OFFICE 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. BRANCHES. IN VANCOUVER ISLAND VICTORIA. IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. NEW WESTMINSTER, Fort Hope, Lytton, Douglas, Yale, Boston Bar, Cayoosh, Williams Creek, Alexandria, Quesnelle Forks, Antler Creek, Van Winkle, Cameron Bar. AGENCY IN THE UNITED STATES. SAN FRANCISCO, Bank of British Columbia. NEW YORK, Messrs. R. Bell and J. Glendinning. IN CANADA. BANK OF MONTREAL. Branches and Agencies. Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, Brockville, Ottawa, Prescott, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Bytown, Peterboro, Whitby, Port Sarnia, Clarenceville, Chambly, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Three Rivers, Coaticook, Melbourne, Lacolle, Dundas, Goderich, Stratford, Paris, Woodstock, London, Simcoe, Windsor, Amherstburg, Sandwich, Chatham, Brantford, Guelph, Galt

The Daily Oregonian.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY THE STATE

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1865.

Negro Suffrage

In some of the States particularly in those where the blacks are very numerous, the question of negro suffrage is exceedingly an engrossing feature of politics. In Connecticut Oregon. The question is not a new, and probably never can become a matter of paramount importance here. We are far distant from the great body of our colored population. Few negroes reside within this State and it is not at all probable that many more will come. For these reasons and others of a kindred nature which readily suggest themselves this State can have little to do with the general question of negro suffrage, especially since under our political system the other States which are or may be peculiarly interested in this subject have the unquestionable right to decide the whole matter for themselves as they see fit without any interference from us. Recognizing these facts all thinking men must perceive the uselessness of agitating, till we, this State in our orderly town-ship, with vehement warmth a question that will in no wise affect it by any action we may take. Have the people of Oregon the power to decide the general question of negro suffrage then it would be worth their while to agitate the subject but as they have not they would show no very great wisdom by engaging in heated discussions that can avail nothing.

According to the President's plan of reconstruction, the right of proscribing what persons shall enjoy the elective franchise in the Southern rebel States will rest with those States alone. But while we receive this as the true theory we do not deny the right of any State to enfranchise its black citizens nor do we object to its giving them the ballot if it shall see proper to do so. We hold to the doctrine expressed by our late lamented President in his letter to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, when he said that as a matter of justice to loyal colored men, and as a means of safety to the Government, it would not be improper to give the more intelligent of the blacks particularly those who had fought for the Union, the right to vote. Again, in his letter to General Wadsworth, Mr Lincoln spoke similarly. These letters may be said to have embodied his ideas on the question of negro suffrage. The sentiments they contain not only have the sanction of the great name of their author, but they also fully accord with every true conception of justice, equity, and right. It is to be observed, however, that Mr Lincoln did not desire to force the adoption of this measure upon any State. In his letter to the Governor of Louisiana, he spoke of the elective franchise as a thing belonging to that State to regulate for itself. He thought it would not be improper for Louisiana to give the ballot to her loyal and intelligent blacks, provided she should be willing to do so. With this view of Mr Lincoln our own opinions accord.

President Johnson's views as regards this subject are identical with those held by Mr Lincoln. He does not pronounce against negro suffrage. He does not oppose it *per se*. He makes no objection to the enfranchisement of the blacks in any State which may choose to give them the privileges of electors. Indeed it has often been stated that he believes the right of suffrage should be enjoyed by the intelligent of all classes. Hence those who say they differ nothing from President Johnson, and at the same time take the extreme Copperhead view of the suffrage question—namely, that a State has no right to bestow the elective franchise on whom it pleases, and that in no imaginable case should colored men, even though very intelligent, be given the right to vote—either betray an ignorance of the subject or are willing to appear inconsistent provided they can only stand on the popular side.

On this coast negroes have never voted. Indeed there are none, or almost none of them here to exercise this franchise even if these States should offer it to them. We are opposed to the plan of bringing a multitude of them to Oregon in order that the question of their enfranchisement may be discussed and this right awarded them. For this State, negro suffrage will never be a practical question unless we take pains to cause the blacks to come hither. This the Copperheads may do, as they once voted for their introduction here but we never shall. We are satisfied with the present laws of this State as regards the right to use the ballot. Let them stand, say we, as they are. And while our own laws suit us very well we are also willing for other States to have such as suit them. We are not opposed to negro suffrage in States where it exists and has always existed nor shall we raise a furious outcry against Georgia or Connecticut if either see proper to give the ballot to colored citizens. Oregon will look after her own affairs, and we think other States will do likewise.

COAL NEAR OLDS' FERRY.—An extensive coal bed has lately been discovered about a mile and a half from Olds' ferry on Snake river. The discovery was made in the hill a few feet from the river bank. We have seen, and have now in our possession, several specimens of this coal. It appears to be of excellent quality. Some of it was placed on the fire, when it burned with a flame which gave unmistakable proofs of gumminous coal. It is found encased in a shale or indurated clay. Several distinct veins have been opened which take a convergent direction into the hill. This discovery is a most fortunate one, bringing coal to light in a locality where it is much needed. It will prove of great use next summer in steamboating on the navigation of Snake river above Olds' Ferry.

In the year 1865, for the first time in a quarter of a century liberty of speech, personal security and equal protection are enjoyed alike by all citizens in every part of the country. Never until now did perfect freedom, even for white men reign in the South. The compunctionless despotism which slavery built up on the ruins of the liberties of both races, is finally broken down. The blacks are free from bondage and the whites are delivered from the not less complete and galling tyranny of a perverted public opinion. Behold the happy results of our late mighty struggle!

OWYHEE CINNABAR.—We were shown yesterday by a gentleman direct from Owyhee some very fine specimens of cinnabar which came from a mine some eight or nine miles southeast of Silver City. This ore contains from seventy to ninety per cent of pure metal, and is found in merchantable quantities in the localities spoken of. It will add much to the many sources of wealth which exist in the upper country.

Several Scriptures Missouri have been placed under arrest for refusing to take the oath of fealty. The *Confederate Reconstructed* complains that "none but Catholics and Southern Methodists are subject to these official outrages." We don't know how that is but if the fact be such as the *Rebel* alleges it shows that none but the clergymen designated are disloyal.

INTERESTING CASE.—In the case of Wells and others, suit of S. Buck and others, tried before Judge Kelly at Oswego some days since an injunction restraining Buck and Swanson and others from mining ground which is claimed by plaintiffs was granted. It is alleged by plaintiffs that the Portland Company are in possession of the Hyde & Bayley lode. The property at stake amounts to millions. We understand.

Talleyrand once took the count out for a young exclusive in Paris where he chanced to be dining. "My mother was run over for her beauty," said the dandy. "She was certainly the handsomest woman I ever saw." "Ah!" taking his measure at once, "it was your father that was not good looking!"

Letter from Lewiston

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

LEWISTON, T. T., Nov. 7th, 1865.

It has happened that my engagements have prevented me from writing for some weeks past. In fact my letters have been such as to furnish my business friends so many news items as to make such an performance out of season unadvisable.

Until I reached the Salmon and traveled by canoe the distance, the ground in the Florence was covered with snow to the depth of ten inches. Found about one foot of snow at Slate creek and in between there and this place.

THE FLORENCE QUARTZ LEADS.

In my last I omitted to say nothing of the quartz leads in the Florence region. Since then I have seen an immense deal of rock taken from the veins, and have been shown specimens which have been taken from different claims on the leads which have been made known to me. Of the different leads which have been discovered I will only speak of two, the Monitor, Lost Ledge, Hunt's, Idaho, Red Jacket and Mammoth, all of which are situated up the north side of Salmon river.

The first and most prominent of these leads is the Red Jacket, which I will here speak of, as I shall not further refer to it. The first company organized on this lead is the Red Jacket Mining Company, which consists of seven men, and embraces a front of three hundred feet. The next on the south is the Monitor, which embraces a front of three hundred feet. The next on the south is the Lost Ledge, which embraces a front of three hundred feet. The next on the south is the Hunt's, which embraces a front of three hundred feet. The next on the south is the Idaho, which embraces a front of three hundred feet. The next on the south is the Red Jacket, which embraces a front of three hundred feet. The next on the south is the Mammoth, which

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

Money Market.

...Legal Tender ... Gold ... Quotations ...

...

...

Hall's Arctic Expedition.

The great sea will not give up its dead until the last day, but an intrepid and persevering American seems likely to wrest from the Arctic ice a secret which it has preserved for many years, and against the efforts of many searchers.

Captain C. F. Hall writes to Mr. Grinnell an account he has received of four of Sir John Franklin's men, one of whom he seems satisfied was Captain Crozier, the successor of Franklin in command of the expedition. Three of these men appear to have been alive in 1864, seven years ago, and seven years after their shipwreck. Captain Hall sailed from New London on the 29th of June, 1864. His book, lately published in the *Harpers*, was written on the 10th of December following. He had then but fairly begun his explorations, and as he was equipped for a stay of from 24 to 30 months, there is every reason to believe that, unless some untoward accident interferes, he will follow to the end the course that he had gained last December. Six months ago, and he bore the mystery which he has thus so proved impenetrable, and which defied even Kane and McClintock.

Capt. Hall was the exhaustive method of exploration. Before him, Arctic explorers did little more than step ashore at some point and pass a certain number of days or weeks with a people whose language they did not understand, of whose manners and customs they knew but little, and from whom they could get little trustworthy knowledge because they had not time to win their confidence. They encumbered themselves with large and well found ships, with supplies for three or four years, and with numerous crews; they set out apparently with the determination to transplant their own mode of life to the region they intended to explore. They failed because their "traik," so to speak, was too enormous. Their ships were wedged fast in the ice, their supplies were consumed before they reached the goal of their efforts, the short summer of the far north did not give them time to make head way, they were scarcely thawed out before they were again frozen up, and in some cases a vessel was not even thawed out, but passed the long summer day in vain waiting for a "warm spell."

Doctor Kane set the example of using smaller vessels, and showed that a little schooner and a handful of men could accomplish more, and penetrate further into the frozen north than a big ship with 100 or 120 men for her crew. Captain Hall went a step further; he has no ship no crew; no European accompanies him, and a thoroughly fitted whaleboat is the only vessel he took along. His supplies consist of clothing and pemmican for himself, necessary instruments and books, and an assortment of goods to trade with the Esquimaux for food, and to pay those whom he must use to serve him. He struck out an entirely new path. Satisfied, from Kane's account and others, that Americans can live in the Arctic regions, he undertook a residence of two years among the Esquimaux to familiarize himself with their language, habits and mode of life. How courageously and thoroughly he did this, is known to the readers of his interesting book, which has attained in England even a greater fame than here, and has been read and praised all over Europe. He proved to his own satisfaction, during his first journey, that he could live in the Arctic country without unendurable suffering; and set out upon his new attempt last year, confident that his previous experience would be of great help to him. It was his purpose, as he told us the week before he sailed, to make his home with the Esquimaux tribes, travel with them in their annual migrations, and spread everywhere the knowledge of his purpose; and he believed that he could not fail in this way to unravel the sad mystery which has defied so many efforts.

Whether Capt. Hall succeeds or fails in the effort to which he has devoted his life with a rare enthusiasm, he will have a high and honorable place amongst the most daring explorers. Simple-hearted as a child, courageous, enterprising, patient, kindly—so thoroughly good that he won the hearts of the rude Esquimaux, who everywhere hold him their true friend, and served him gladly with their goods and lives—Capt. Hall's is a rare character. He has overcome difficulties in the pursuit of his object which most men would not have attempted. He was not even a sailor; he had never seen the ocean until he determined to go upon his search. He was unknown to the public, far from wealthy, totally inexperienced in the details of water life—in short, he left his western home with only his courage and an enthusiastic purpose to achieve that which he thought could be done—to penetrate the mystery of Franklin's fate—or to perish in the attempt. May hesitain all the success his heart desires.—*N. Y. Post.*

Measurements of the Pyramid of Geezah.

The base is 756 feet square; hight, 480 feet and 9 inches. The angle of the face is 51°50'. As the base is covered several feet above the foundation, which is only soft calcareous rock, the base now measures on the surrounding sands but 732 feet; the hight 448 feet; being 571,536 square feet as the original size. The area is 13 acres. Boston Common is 44 acres; St. Peters, of Rome, is 632 feet long, 440½ feet extreme width of transept, and from pavement to top of cross outside, 448 feet high; outside diameter of cupola, 193½ feet, inside diameter 139 feet. Bunker Hill monument is 30 feet square at the base, 15 feet at the capstone and 221 feet high. Park street steeple, Boston, is 220 feet and 6 inches in hight. The spire at Strasburg, France, is 468 feet high. St. Peters is larger than St. Pauls, London, by 93½ feet in length, 64 feet in hight to top of cross, and 51 feet external width of cupola. The diameter of the interior of the dome of the Pantheon is 3 feet more than St. Peters. The Cathedral at Milan is 442 feet long. St. Sophia, Constantinople, is 360½ feet long. The Pyramids are of solid masonry, with no cavity as far as known, except the rooms and narrow low passages before mentioned. They are all constructed after the same general model, and from the immense amount of labor and stone employed, are curious; besides, some important astronomical facts are being drawn from them.

The temples built of rough stones of granite, with alabaster and marble decorations, are wonderful, as indicating the genius and advancement of this people, and their ability to transport immense masses from place to place. The bas reliefs within some of the temples and tombs are executed with a finesse difficult at this time to exceed, though they look that resemblance to nature which modern artists give.

On an obelisque, one or two, erected at Karnack 1,700 years B. C., erected by Hatason, the sister of Thotmes, to the memory of her father, Thotmes, which is a single stone 93 feet high, and weighing probably 748,000 pounds, the inscription reads that the superior part of it is covered with gold of a pyramidal form taken from her enemies (it is not necessary to say that the gold is now *non est*.) Upon another part it reads that from the time of its being quarried in the mountains of Aman to its erection was seven months.

THE IN OWYHEE.—Discoveries of tin have lately been made in Owyhee which promise to be of much value. A late number of the Owyhee *Avalanche* thus speaks of the discovery:

In May last W. W. Williams' attention was attracted by the weight and peculiar character of what appeared to be pebbles in Jordan creek. He selected a fine specimen as a curiosity, and carried it until some two weeks since he showed it to Thomas McDonald, an experienced assayer in Humboldt county, Nevada, who tested and pronounced it a rich specimen of "stream tin" ore. As an evidence of his faith, McDonald, James T. Meacan and W. W. Williams immediately left Humboldt for this place, where they arrived during the past week. They have prospected the creek and find the ore in large quantities, and have fully satisfied themselves that it is tin—much of it seventy five per cent. in value. They are confident that a rich bulk of this important metal is near at hand. Specimens will be immediately forwarded to the State Department at Washington, to Professors Silliman and Torrey, and to the Secretary of Idaho Territory. A large bounty has been offered by the Government for the discovery of tin in the United States in workable quantities. If there is still offered, these gentlemen claim it. Specimens may be seen at this office.

COMMERCIAL.—Says the New York *Tribune*: We can easily test the sincerity of the Conservatives when events make it necessary to change their arguments. To read one of their newspapers one would think that their solicitude for the Constitution and the laws was their controlling and absorbing thought. Yet we find when the whim seizes them that the Constitution and the laws are readily thrown aside. One journal insists that President Johnson shall remove Governor Brownlow for what are called his "crimes" in Tennessee! Well, Brownlow is as much under Johnson's control, according to Copperhead reasoning, as Governor Parker of New Jersey. Now, suppose the President attempted to remove Parker. What a time we should have. Yet the power to make the change is just as lawful in the one case as in the other. The Copperheads don't mind ox goring, except when the ox happens to be theirs. Then it is dreadful.

A SOUTHERN'S THREAT.—We lately heard a desperate threat from a man short of funds. He said he would have money—if he had to work for it. If he had threatened to commit highway robbery or murder he could scarcely have worn an aspect of more ferocious determination. We could not doubt that he sincerely regarded labor as the last resort of a gentleman; beneath his dignity, and only excusable on the ground of absolute necessity.—*Richmond Republican.*

The Pyramids of Egypt.

A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) *Independent*, who has recently visited the great pyramids, furnishes that paper with the following device plan:

In the yet unlighted hour of the morning we straddle our donkeys, our feet being only six inches from the ground, and away we go over a fine road shaded with date trees, at last we our donkey boys can run, and in two hours from Cairo we are at the foot of the Pyramids.

The day breaks to chase away the shadow of the moonlight; the bright glories of sun rise on the east. To see the rising of the sun from the top of the Pyramids is something often spoken of by those who have travelled, and fought after by those who have not. Accordingly, no time was to be lost. At the small village near the foot of the Pyramids hire the guides, who are authorized in Cairo to be on the top of the Pyramids. These fellows, of magnificent proportions, athletic, muscles of physical humanity. Arabs of the desert, they have packed up sufficient of European language to hold conversation with all who come. They are regular polygots, with whom the ladies fall in love. Every female Eastern traveler wears or paints the portrait of the handsome naked Arab who helped her to mount the pyramids. As they paid me a left-handed compliment by saying, "Your legs are too short; you cut too much feet," I am not enthusiastic.

I easily scan two to three Arabs take your hands, and in less than a half hour you are on the top, where, from the removed stones, is a space now thirty feet square. The sun appears from the Pyramid when rising at on the same as he does from other places, his toilet and personal appearance not being more complimentary pyramid more than to others. The extra investment made to see the sun rise on the pyramids don't pay two per cent. Upon the people that what goes up must come down, the sovereigns after gazing with rapturous exclamations over the sandy desert to the west, and the delta of the Nile to the east, which look wonderfully like the secret plains of the San Joaquin in the summer time, and the overflowed portions of the same river as spread to the west of Stockton. After enthusiastically going into the classics and throat into poetry, they descend wiser and more intelligent than before the ascent, often with more experience and lost or damaged wardrobe.

After the ascent and descent, both of which are wonderfully easy, you must do the matter thoroughly by going into the bowels of the monster. You accordingly put yourself into the form of O, F, or S, according to your flexibility, and proceed by your Arab with a lighted candle, you descend at an angle of twenty seven degrees a passage of about five feet in height and four feet in breadth. The passage is of exceptional masonry, square joint, dressed surface, composed of immense pieces of red granite, and extends from twenty three feet east of the center of the northern face considerably higher than the line of the pyramid (probably to be above all sacrifice) to the very centre or heart of the pyramid, where it terminates in a room twenty to twenty five feet square. This chamber is seventy two feet above the line of foundation, 408 feet below the original summit, and seventy-one feet below the floor of the King's chamber. The use of this chamber is not settled by savants, but believed by some to be used for the burial of the builder and contemporary ruler. Passage there is found branching off from the upper surface, eighty feet from its northern entrance, a gallery or passage which ascends at the same angle as the other descends, 26°, 41'; you follow this and enter a horizontal passage once closed by four portcullis of granite, sliding in grooves of the same kind of stone which stopped and concealed the chamber. This apartment is the principal one in the pyramid, and is thirty-four feet long, seventeen feet seven inches broad, nineteen feet two inches high. The roof being flat, the stones extending across the top; above this are two small unfinished chambers, evidently to ease the pressure of this roof. The room contains a sarcophagus of red granite three feet high, seven feet four inches long, and three feet broad, being only three inches less than the door it entered. This is cut out in the centre to accommodate with comfort a man of ordinary size. There is another room of smaller size above this, the approach to which is from a similar branching off from the way which led to the King's chamber. This smaller chamber is supposed to have been for the eternal repose of the Queen. But here, as in the King's sarcophagus, there is not a bone to be found, the probability being that Mr. and Mrs. Cheops or Khofou are pretty effectually scattered.

CONSTRUCTION.

The stones of which the great pyramid is formed on the outside are not all of the same size, being about two and a half feet thick, from three to six feet long, and three to five feet wide. These layers are horizontal, except the passage before mentioned, and are placed so that the upper layer are within the under, presenting a stair-like appearance. These steps have been filled by marble, presenting a cone of uniform and polished surface. The top of next to the largest pyramid has remaining still parts of the marble finish which probably inclosed the whole of the two great pyramids. The building of mosques and residences in Cairo has robbed the pyramids of nearly all the marble which has once ornamented them. The rock of which the pyramids are mostly composed is a fossil lime-stone of which mountains exist to the back of Cairo, not more than six or eight miles from the pyramids, and from which the stones were probably quarried.

THEIR ANTIQUITY—WHEN WAS THE WORLD CREATED?

Napoleon should have said sixty centuries contemplated you; instead of "*Soldats, quarante siecles vous contemplent*"—"Soldiers, forty centuries contemplate you." When you take notice that the rocks of which the pyramids are composed are entirely formed of the lime of animals that lived and died in the sea, that the mountains from which those are quarried is several hundred feet thick, and composed entirely of those dead marine animals, you must refer to the time to which the creation of animal life occurred to a period incomprehensible to mortal mind. It is also certain no deluge has occurred since the time of Menes before mentioned, as there is no information or reference to it on the stones of Egypt or scrolls of papyrus. By reference to the researches of Mariette and others, you will find all important historical or physical phenomena affecting Egypt, have been accurately recorded. It is not likely a deluge as described by the Old Testament, would be omitted by Egyptian writers.

A GENERAL'S MISTAKE.—General Samuel McThawan, of Abbeville (S. C.), having had his fill of fighting to dissolve the Union, now proposes to come to Congress and help reconstruct it. In his address to the voters of his district he takes care to let them know that he does not regret his, and that they must not regret their share in the rebellion. Says the General:

"In some respects, we are at the beginning of our policy, as if we were a new State about to assume new relations with our sister States; but we must never allow ourselves to forget that in other respects we are an old State and history to prescredentials, a name to maintain serve. Whatever may befall us in the uncertain future, the past, at least, is secure. South Carolina has never swerved from the path of honor, as she conceived it. We have a record of which none need be ashamed; and when any apostate son of hers disclaims or disparages it, may she cast him out as unworthy of her. The devotion of every true son of the State others in adversity as well as in prosperity—is legal through evil and in the midst of well as through good report; the greatest misfortunes which closer than a brother."

"After the delegations from the Southern States shall have been received into Congress, many delicate and important duties will devolve upon them, especially in reference to the freedmen of the South, and the control which Congress, or a party in Congress, may desire still to exercise over them. It may not be improper in this connection to say that, while I have approved the course of the State in seeking to restore her old relations with the Government of the United States, it has been upon the faith and expectation that the State, as soon as reconstructed, is to have entire control of the whole subject of domestic affairs. The State, and the State alone must be left to decide to whom she will give the right of suffrage or other political rights. A new code now must be enacted to protect and govern the population lately made free, to prevent idleness, vagrancy, pauperism and crime. I am not prophet enough to foresee whether we can succeed, but I solemnly believe it will be impossible to live in the country at all unless the State has exclusive control of the whole subject. I have hope that this will be permitted, and I think it is in accordance with our interests and true policy to restrain the President and the Democratic party in their efforts to restore the States to their position of equality and to give them equal rights in the Government."

Such men as General McGowan and their class to legislate allow themselves to be reconstructed, after a fashion, into Unionists, for the sole, unencumbered purpose of guiding them freedmen once more into their clutches. "The State, and the State alone," they insist, is to have exclusive control over the matter. But this is not in accordance with the spirit, nor even the letter of the Constitutional Amendment, which invests Congress with the right and duty of preventing the re-establishment of slavery. That duty will be performed.—*N. Y. Tribune, October 19th.*

GRANT AND SHERMAN.—The following is an extract from General D. E. Sickel's address on the opening of the American Institute Fair, New York City:

Success was invariably exacted from commanders of armies; neither winter nor summer, nor that host now cold, neither storm nor drouth, nor other distances nor defences, nor long fed operations by of numbers, spared the enemy from attack. At length the events of the war developed a General whose genius, educated by experience, as was said of Marlborough by Bolingbroke, embraced all the attainments for supreme command. This great and fortunate leader was no sooner recognized than called to the head of all the forces of the Union, and from that hour General Grant directed without intermission, but with invaluable energy of co-operation from the War Department, all the succeeding campaigns to a triumphant conclusion. Look back to the period of despair, during the first year of President Lincoln's Administration, when leading journals demanded a Portator to call deep and new which followed the disastrous termination of the Peninsular campaign, in Hummer of 1862; remember the general discomfiture and weariness of the struggle which preceded the repulse of the enemy at Gettysburg; the profound disappointment and just indignation felt by the country at the failure to pursue and destroy the army of Lee; the cruel massacre and the outbreaks which hindered the consummation of the conscription law; the bloody riots in the city. The unhinged and hostility of half of Europe. The discouraging doubts and predictions of nearly all the world, and, finally, the increasing power and boldness of the formidable enemies at home who pronounced the war a failure, commended an armistice, and advised the acceptance of the best terms of peace that could be obtained.

It was at this moment that Grant's decisive victory at Vicksburg was announced. Soon after he was summoned by the Secretary of War to repair to Chattanooga to relieve the disaster of Chickamauga. Gaining the great victory of Mission Ridge, and opening a pathway to the sea for Sherman, he came to the Empire church and brought fortune and triumph to the glorious standards of the army of the Potomac. What could John and Marlborough were to the war of succession, what Lorenzo and Turenne were to the great struggle of Louis XIV, for European empire, what Carnot and Bonaparte were in the wars of the French Republic, what Pitt and Wellington were to the European alliances against Napoleon, Stanton and Grant have been to the grandest struggle of ancient or modern times for the maintenance of authority, order and justice in the government of nations.

The great war from which the nation is now repairing, has made the institution of all the States homogeneous. It has removed from our plan of government the element that was most impairing to its vigor—inefficient power to suppress an insurrection sanctioned by the government of a State. It has launched from our civilization the reproach of servile labor, thus elevating to the rank of freemen all whose honorable toil supports in peace the Commonwealth whose honor and rights they upheld in war. Besides the rank won by the renown of our arms, the amplitude of the resources we have displayed, and the constancy we have shown in the conflict, we shall emerge from one of the most exhausting wars recorded in history a stronger nation than we have ever been."

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—At the close of the war, while the people of the rebellious States were still in doubt as to the line of policy that would be pursued towards them by the Government, a variety of schemes were set on foot among our Southern citizens for emigration to other regions, where they would not be subjected to the rule of their "conquerors." They expected to be treated with great severity, and believed their condition was hopeless under this Government. Among the plans seriously entertained for escaping from the penalties that they anticipated, was the Brazilian emigration scheme. But the disturbances in that country, which is now engaged in an extensive war, have served to delay, at least, for a time, emigration thitherward, and it is stated on very good authority that the whole project had been given up. The views of the intending emigrants have no doubt undergone a very great change since it has been seen that the Government does not seek to impose any penalties on the people of the South as a class. With this assurance, and with the brightening prospects of the South, the people of that section, after giving the subject due consideration have doubtless come to the conclusion that it is not will to take the risk of finding a better government to live under elsewhere. A few mad spirits rushed off to Mexico during the first flush of their disappointment at the smash up of the confederacy, some of whom will doubtless find congenial occupations in that country and remain there. A few others put their linen and outraged feelings in their carpet bags and went to Europe. They will be coming back one of these days.—*Cor. Bulletin.*

HEAVY GERMAN EMIGRATION EXPECTED.—The New York *Herald* has a letter from Berlin, in which the writer states that there is no diminution or desire on the part of the Germans to emigrate to America, and predicts that there will be no falling off in the number arriving on the shores of the United States for a long time. It has been thought that new Germanias were to arise in Chile, on River Platte, in Brazil, and in Australia, but the authorities directing these movements have given it up in despair, in view of the all absorbing attractions which America impresses on the imagination and interest of the Germans. The Bremen Company have ordered two new steamers to meet the increasing emigration, and both lines will soon reduce the fares. Other lines are reported as about to be established.

THE HEAD OF DANTE.—An Englishman who writes from Ravenna, Italy, thus describes the head of Dante, as found among his recently discovered bones:

The head was finely formed, and as the remains of the poet lay in state, on Sunday, the 25th of June, within the glass urn, under the chapel of Braccioforte, previous to their interment on the following day in the marble urn from whence they had been so secretly abstracted, the magnificent, which was slightly raised, showed by its ample and exquisite form that it had held the brain of no ordinary man. It was the most intellectually developed head that I ever remember to have seen.

Farm for Sale.

IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY, FOURTEEN MILES from Oregon City and 25 miles from Portland, containing 640 acres, 300 of which are fenced and in a good state of cultivation, and a good orchard of twenty acres of the best fruit in the country. The land is half prairie and half timber. There is on it a good two-story frame house, a barn and a distillery for making ripple brandy nearly ready to run.

For convenience this place cannot be excelled in the region, being well situated, handy to mills and schools, and in a good neighborhood.

It will be sold at a price very much below its actual value. For particulars apply to F. HELMS,
my30dtf Front street, opposite the Penitentiary.

C. W. COOL,
DENTIST,

Office—In Carter's Building, (near Post Office),

FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

THOSE WHO DESIRE FIRST-CLASS WORK done are particularly requested to give him a call.

All operations WARRANTED NOT TO BE EXCELLED by any Operator on the Pacific Coast.

All Work will be done at NEW YORK PRICES.

I have graduated the science of H. G. PHILLIPS, D. D. S., who graduated at the Dental College in Cincinnati, Ohio. sep2dtf

GRAND CONCERT!
EVERY NIGHT,
AT THE
BELLA UNION SALOON.

ENTRANCES ON FIRST STREET, AND SCARS Street, between the two Fancuil and Merchants' Exchange.

THE NEW SALOON, situated on Scars Street, will be a PRIVATE TWO BIT SALOON, and will be supplied every night, with a splendid lunch in the best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Oysters and other delicacies.

The BILLIARD SALOON on First street, will be kept on the old style. The best wines, a Pigeon Hole table, and the most attentive young ladies will always be found in both places.

Portland, Nov. 3, 1865. HENRY WAGNER.
dtf

BROOMS, BASKETS AND PAILS.
Just Received or Indently.

100 DOZ BROOMS;
100 Gentle BASKETS;
100 dor PAILS;

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
jy28dtf RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

HARDWARE,
Direct from England,

AND THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF THE Eastern States. For sale by

H. W. CORBETT.

80 Tons

PURE LIVERPOOL SALT—COARSE AND FINE, by
H. PITTOCK,
Corner First and Morrison Streets,
and No. 9, Front Street.

Extra No. 1 Mackerel!

70 HF-BBLS AND KITS OF EXTRA NO. 1 MACKEREL, direct from Boston, at
jel7dtf RICHARDS & McCRAKEN'S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, September 30th, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND" in the city of Portland in the County of Multnomah, and State of Oregon, has been duly organized and has complied with all the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND," in the city of Portland in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my Seal of Office, this 30th day of September, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller.
oct14dtaw4w

U. S. Marshal's Notice.

U. S. of America, District of Oregon—ss.

WHEREAS a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1865, by J. N. Dolph, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District of Oregon, on behalf of the United States, against the steamship *Active*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, alleging in substance that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1865, the said steamship *Active*, a vessel owned in whole or part by citizens of the United States, being then on her voyage from the port of Victoria, in the Island of Vancouver, the same being a foreign port, into the United States, a large quantity of goods, wares and merchandise, and after the arrival of the said steamship *Active* as aforesaid, to wit, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1865, in the Columbia River, below the port of Astoria, and within the collection district of Oregon, a large part of said goods, wares and merchandise were unladen out of said steamship *Active* for the purpose of being put and received on board of the steamship *Orizaba*, then on her voyage from the port of Portland to the port of San Francisco, before the said steamship *Active* had arrived at the proper place to discharge her cargo, or had been authorized by the proper officer or officers of the Customs to unlade the same, and praying process against the said steamship *Active* and the same be declared forfeited to the United States of America.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Warrant under the Seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamship *Active*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held in the city of Portland on Monday, the 4th day of December, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated November 9, 1865. WM. H. BENNETT,
U. S. Marshal for Oregon.
J. N. Dolph, Pl'ff's Att'y. nov10dtd

U. S. Marshal's Notice.

U. S. of America, District of Oregon—ss.

WHEREAS a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1865, by J. N. Dolph, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District of Oregon, on behalf of the United States, against the steamship *Active*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, alleging in substance that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1865, the said steamship *Active*, a vessel owned in whole or part by citizens of the United States, being then on her voyage from the port of Victoria, in the Island of Vancouver, the same being a foreign port, into the United States, a large quantity of goods, wares and merchandise, and after the arrival of the said steamship *Active* as aforesaid, to wit, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1865, in the Columbia River, below the port of Astoria, and within the collection District of Oregon, a large part of said goods, wares and merchandise were unladen out of said steamship *Active* for the purpose of being put and received on board of the steamship *Orizaba*, then on her voyage from the port of Portland to the port of San Francisco, before the said steamship *Active* had arrived at the proper place to discharge her cargo, or had been authorized by the proper officer or officers of the Customs to unlade the same, and praying process against the said steamship *Active* and that the same be declared forfeited to the United States of America.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Warrant under the Seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamship *Active*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held in the city of Portland on Monday, the 4th day of December, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated, November 9th, 1865. WM. H. BENNETT,
U. S. Marshal for Oregon.
J. N. Dolph, Pl'ff's Att'y. nov10dtd

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADVICE.
DR. LA'MERT,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; M. D. of the University of Erlangen; Licentiate of Royal Society of Apothecaries, London, &c.

CURES SECRET DISEASES WITHOUT COPAIBA or MERCURY. He also treats successfully STRICTURES, GLEET, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, and those who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, or the LOST POWERS OF MANHOOD will do well to consult him. His DIPLOMAS may be seen at his House and Offices.

DR. LA'MERT wishes it to be perfectly understood that every case is CONFIDENTIAL. He MAINTAINS SEPARATE WAITING ROOMS FOR EACH PATIENT, and compounds all his own medicines, so that in delicate cases patients have nothing to fear.

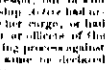
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 5 till 9 P. M. Sundays, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. only.

HOUSE AND OFFICES,
At the corner of Third and C streets. The entrance to Cabinet on Front, is opposite the Ocean Steamship Wharf, and Dr. La'Mert's House and Offices are in a direct line three blocks west.
PORTLAND, OREGON. dawtf

Union Market,

MANN, HILL & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the Best of MEATS OF ALL VARIETIES, and other articles in their line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



Union Market,

South-West Corner of Washington and Second Sts., and A Liberal Share of Patronage is solicited, as we expect to keep as good an assortment and of as good quality as the country affords, and will deliver the same to purchasers in all parts of the city.

☞ Kegs of Meat constantly on hand.
Portland, March 6th, 1865. dtf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY to thank the public for their patronage of the JEWEL SALOON, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the same.

VERY BEST OF WINES AND LIQUORS
to contribute their patronage. Hereafter the name will be changed to

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE!

And everything necessary to make this THE FIRST CLASS SALOON OF THE CITY will be at hand.
THOS HARRIS.
Portland, Feb. 17th, 1865. feb20dtf

Empire Market.
Corner Washington and First Sts., and
Pacific Market,
No. 4, Couch's Addition.

I WILL KEEP ON HAND all the varieties of FRESH AND CURED MEATS that the market affords, for sale at either of the above Markets, at Wholesale or Retail.

Give me a call, one and all, and we will try to make you all satisfied. (jal3dtf) A. B. JOHNSON.

MADAME VE CONTE,
FORTUNE-TELLER

HAVING JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM FRANCE the Genuine Cards and Signs of the Celebrated Madame Sowas, who told so perfectly the fate and fortune of the great Napoleon the First, and Correctly relates the past, clearly explains the present, and reliably predicts the future.

Do you want to be successful in love or law, then consult Madame Le Vonte, No. 27 Washington street, between First and Second. Consultation fee, $5. ndtf

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. Margaret Mallan, widow of John T. Mallan deceased obtained divorce of her husband from him to be valid. I hold her power and instructions to purchase her claim to the estate of her deceased husband.
JOHN YATES WILSON.
San Francisco Oct 24, 1865. oct26-1m

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN DIRECTED to act as Agents for owners of the Rock INDUSTRY and Shippers. Any information in regard to the goods from the wrecked vessel will be thankfully received
sp16dtf RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T.--1860--X.

The rapidity with which

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

have become a HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY throughout Civilized Nations is without a parallel in the History of the World.

OVER
TWO MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BOTTLES
Were Sold in Twelve Months,
AND
The Demand is Daily Increasing!

RICH AND POOR, YOUNG AND OLD,
Ladies, Physicians and Clergymen
FIND THAT IT

Revives Drooping Spirits,
LENDS STRENGTH TO THE SYSTEM
Vigor to the Mind, and is
EXHAUSTED NATURE'S GREAT
RESTORER!

Is offered in cases of
DYSPEPSIA,
Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Excessive Fatigue, Sour Stomach, Mental Despondency, &c.,
IS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.

It is composed of the choicest Roots and Herbs, the celebrated CHILEAVA BARK, etc., all preserved in some ST CROIX RUM. As a gentle Aperient and Healthy Agreeable Stimulant it has no equal.

It is sold by all respectable dealers in every Town, Parish, Village and Republic throughout North and South America, European and Islands of the Ocean.

☞ Beware of worthless imitations sold by peddlers. ☜

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF the newly celebrated brand of ALE will sell it at San Francisco cost, and freight added. Will also buy the empty barrels and half barrels.
RICHARDS & McCRAKEN

Wheat.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN WHITE WHEAT at the Portland Steam Mills
aug2dtf RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

Mining Tools,

A LARGE STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
For sale by
H. W. CORBETT.

SMITH & BRO.'S
MACHINE AND BRASS-FINISHING SHOP!
Corner of Second and Alder streets.

WE ARE NOW READY TO MAKE AND REPAIR all kinds of Small Machinery, and Models for the Patent Office.

We make all kinds of KEYS; HAND BELLS; REPAIR STOVES, &c., &c.

MACHINISTS' SQUARES, CALIPERS, and other tools made to accurately finished. Also tools for other BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS and DOORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES (small sizes), and IRON RAILINGS for Houses and Cemeteries made to order.

☞ Particular attention paid to REPAIRING REAPERS, MOWERS, and THRESHING MACHINES.

Work done in the most approved style and at Moderate Prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

F. C. A. C. R. SMITH.
Portland February 1st 1865. fd1

SHIP CHANDLERY FOR SALE.

PURCHASE BLOCKS, &c.
SMALL ANCHORS.
Also, LIME, CEMENT, and CALCINED PLASTER, Between Second and Third Streets, on Taylor, opposite
Nov. 3, 1865. M. R. Church, Jr. B. F. SMITH.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND GIFT BOOKS.

FROM THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY AND Massachusetts Sunday School Society. For sale at Messrs Burgess & Shindler's, First street, near Alder.
G. H. ATKINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer Oregon Tract Society.
nov17dawtf H. SHINDLER, Depository.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

AN EXTRA CHOICE LOT OF OREGON BUTTER for sale cheap in bulk.
Also a superior lot of NEW ISTHMUS BUTTER, for sale by
RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

Lyon's California Ale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF the newly celebrated brand of ALE will sell it at San Francisco cost, and freight added. Will also buy the empty barrels and half barrels.
RICHARDS & McCRAKEN

"CONSTITUTION WATER,"
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
Gravel, Dropsical Swellings,
GENITAL DEBILITY, ETC.

THE ASTONISHING SUCCESS WHICH HAS AT tended the introduction of this remedy into the United States and Europe, has induced many to attempt the sale of worthless compounds, under the name of Sarsaparilla, Extracts, &c., which are calculated to disappoint the afflicted and bring discredit upon the only reliable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and others.

DIABETES, IMPOTENCY,
LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY,
PHYSICAL PROSTRATION,
INDIGESTION,
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
GRAVEL, FEMALE ALBUS,

And in every disease that may be connected with the disorder or decay of the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, or those fearful of any weakness, should take the Constitution Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER,

Which has been known for years, wrought by nature, or its parent by science, to control long and relaxed organization, to restore to health, invigorate and build up. Well may these ailments circle me be called the

MEDICAL WONDER.

The sleeping, trembling victim of depression and debility, has come to life again, stupified never, he moves with a firmer step, which was previously sunk in gloom of the deepest dye, becomes bright and active; and he goes forth regenerated, conscious of new vigor. To one and all we the CONSTITUTION Bandy, and restore it to its normal condition.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, ENFEEBLED, DARKENING OF URINE, DEPOSIT IN URINE AND CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES, PAIN IN URINATING.

For these diseases it is a Sovereign remedy, and to such cannot be said in exclusive. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT in Grave cases, and you will ever give praise to

CONSTITUTION WATER.

Males or Females,

Are constantly falling with that distressing pain in the small of the back, and Groove Lumbar at the PRICES.

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world.

Constitution Life Syrup

Is the Poor Man's friend and the Rich Man's blessing. Buy it, take it, and be cured. It is universal in its effects.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor, New York.

Laboratory, Brooklyn, L. I.
PRICE—$5 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $25.
☞ Sent by Express to all parts of the country.

Sold by
HODGE & CALEF,
SMITH & DAVIS,
W. WEATHERFORD,
And all Druggists. jn17

CONSTITUTION
LIFE SYRUP,
COMPOSED OF
IODIDE POTASSIUM

With the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of Lungwort Augustus Root, Abscess Root, Blood Root, Cancer Root, Fever Root, Canker Weed, Consumption Plant, Grand Plant, Life Root, Liverwort, Nerveine Root, Pleurisy Root, Sassafras Root, Scurvy Grass Root, Scrofula Plant, Rattlesnake Root, Square Root, Wa-a-hoo Bark, Wintergreen, the whole scientifically prepared, and containing the full virtue of all the ingredients united in an elegant syrup, that possesses a wonderful power in the cure of diseases.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

Paralysis.

Hemiplegia, Paresis, Paraplegia, Paralysis, Agitans.

Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Weight at Stomach, Biliousness, Want of Appetite, Flatulence, Bad Breath.

Scrofula.

Struma, Glandular, Swellings, Ulceration, King's Evil, Erysipelas